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ABSTRACT

This annotated bibliography lists 73 tests for the evaluation of health knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors of elementary, secondary, and college students. The bibliography includes tests which may be used to (1) determine strengths and weaknesses in teaching procedures, (2) indicate areas needing emphasis in the health program, (3) determine the proper placement of students in health classes, (4) determine the effects of an instructional program, (5) provide a basis for grading student progress, and (6) measure student achievement. Citations include published instruments, unpublished theses and dissertations, and periodical references. Three entries are dated 1949, 33 are dated 1950 to 1960, and 37 are dated 1960 through 1965. (JH)

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EVALUATION INSTRUMENTS IN HEALTH EDUCATION

A BIBLIOGRAPHY
OF TESTS OF
KNOWLEDGE
ATTITUDES
BEHAVIOR
FOR ELEMENTARY
SECONDARY
AND COLLEGE
LEVELS

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EVALUATION INSTRUMENTS IN HEALTH EDUCATION

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by
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FOREWORD

The initial listing of tests in health education appeared in the November 1961 Journal of Health • Physical Education • Recreation. The article proved to be a useful source of health education evaluation instruments for teachers, administrators, and supervisors.

Since that time there has been a steady growth of health education measurement and evaluation instruments. New approaches have been investigated, developed, and tested as research efforts have probed deeper in applying principles of sound evaluation in the development of tools and techniques to determine progress toward health education objectives.

As a result of test revision and new test construction, the author, Dr. Marian K. Solleder, has revised the material. The American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation is indebted to Dr. Solleder for making the present listing available for Association publication.

INTRODUCTION

The evaluation of health knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors is an integral part of modern health instruction programs in our schools and colleges. This bibliography of evaluation instruments may be of assistance to those persons who are undertaking testing programs, and it may also serve to point out the need for additional well-developed test instruments.

Before undertaking the selection of a test, the testing program's purposes should be well-defined. Possible purposes include (1) pointing up strengths and weaknesses in teaching procedures, (2) indicating areas needing emphasis in the instructional program, (3) securing evidence useful in determining the need for instituting a health instruction program, (4) determining the proper placement of students in health classes, (5) determining the changes in knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors after an instructional program, (6) providing a basis for grading a student progress, and (7) measuring student achievement as a part of the school's general testing program.

At least several sets of test materials should be reviewed and evaluated before a final decision is made. The content of the test itself should be considered, and its validity, reliability, and norms should be studied for their appropriateness to the specific school situation. The manual of instructions accompanying the test will be valuable in this appraisal.

There are many references available to the person who wishes to familiarize himself with test selection and testing procedures and programs. A few suggestions are: Educational Testing Service, Selecting an Achievement Test-Principles and Procedure, (Princeton, New Jersey: Educational Testing Service, 1961); E. F. Lindquist, (Ed.), Educational Measurement, (Washington: American Council on Education, 1951); Oscar K. Buros (Ed.), The Fifth Mental Measurements Yearbook, (Highland Park, New Jersey: The Gryphon Press, 1959); Oscar K. Buros, Tests in Print, (Highland Park, New Jersey: The Gryphon Press, 1961); and C. Harold Veenker (Ed.), Synthesis of

Research in Selected Areas of Health Instruction, (Washington: School Health Education Study, c/o National Education Association, 1963).

The tests listed in this bibliography have not been evaluated or screened. This significant responsibility is left for the prospective test user who has a specific need and school situation. Knowledge tests developed since 1952 and attitude and behavior tests developed since 1949 have been included. The prospective test user should be cautioned about the out-of-date test, and realize that even the newest test may have several obsolete items. Many of the published instruments have been revised in an attempt to keep up-to-date, but even the revisions have not always kept pace with scientific developments.

The preparation of this bibliography has involved an extensive survey of research compilations, thesis and dissertation indexes, books on evaluation in health and physical education, correspondence with test publishers, and correspondence with health educators in all colleges and universities offering graduate work in health education. However, bibliographies, too, become outdated. The prospective test user is advised to contact the test publishers to locate any newly published or revised instruments. Additional up-to-date information about theses and dissertations that may make contributions to the testing field may be found in Dissertation Abstracts, (Ann Arbor, Michigan: University Microfilms, Inc.); H. M. Silvey (Ed.), Master's Theses in Education, (Cedar Falls, Iowa: Research Publications); Stanley Elam (Ed.), Research Studies in Education, (Bloomington, Indiana: Phi Delta Kappa, Inc.); and Alfred W. Hubbard and Raymond A. Weiss (Eds.), Completed Research in Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, (Washington: American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, published annually).

PART I
Published Instruments

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Adams, Georgia S. and John A. Sexton. California Tests in Social and Related Sciences. Part III, Related Sciences, Test 5, Health and Safety. Monterey, California: California Test Bureau, 1953.

For grades 4-8, this 75-item test is composed of true-false and multiple choice items designed to measure knowledge in the health and safety areas. Norms and a manual of directions are available. This test is one of a battery of subject matter tests in the sciences for the upper elementary grades.

Crow, Lester D. and Loretta C. Ryan: Health and Safety Education Test. Chicago: Psychometric Affiliates, revised, 1960.

For grades 3-6, this 90-item multiple choice test was constructed to measure a student's knowledge, application of rules, understanding of cause and effect, and ability to select the best habits in health and safety areas. Norms and teacher's directions are available.

Dzenowagis, Joseph G. Self-Quiz of Safety Knowledge. 425 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago: National Safety Council, School and College Department, 1956.

This test, consisting of 40 safety misconceptions, is designed to measure safety preparedness at the fifth and sixth grade levels. See "What's Your Safety I.Q. ?", Safety Education, 36:6-7, November, 1956, for a description of the test.

Los Angeles City Schools. Health Tests, A_2, A_4, A_6. Los Angeles: Associate Superintendent, Division of Educational Service, Los Angeles City Schools, P.O. Box 3307, Terminal Annex, 1958.	These tests were developed by school personnel and used in the extensive evaluation of the school district that was completed in 1960. The A_2 test consists of 27 picture items; the A_4 test 40 multiple choice items; and the A_6 test 50 multiple choice items.
_____. Kindergarten Health Check for Parents. Los Angeles: Associate Superintendent, Division of Educational Services, Los Angeles City Schools, P.O. Box 3307, Terminal Annex, 1958.	This instrument, constructed by school personnel, contains 40 practices to which parents were asked to respond concerning their children. The ten areas of the elementary school health curriculum were used as the basis for the items.
National Safety Council. Bicycle Safety Information Test. 425 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago: National Safety Council, (N.D.).	This is a 20-item true-false test, suitable for use at the elementary level.
Speer, Robert K. and Samuel Smith. Health Test. Chicago: Psychometric Affiliates, Form A revised 1960, Form B revised 1957.	This test, for grades 3-8, has two forms and was designed to test the student's judgment, understanding, and knowledge of health facts. Multiple choice and problem-type questions are used. Norms and teacher's directions are available.

Yellen, Sylvia. Health Behavior Inventory. Monterey, California: California Test Bureau, 1963.

This 40-item picture-question inventory is designed for grades 3, 4, 5, and 6. Personal health habits, nutrition, safety, rest and relaxation, dental health and cleanliness, and disease prevention are some of the areas included.

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Adams and Sexton. California Tests in Social and Related Sciences. See page 1.

Colebank, Albert D. Health Behavior Inventory. Monterey, California: California Test Bureau, 1963.

This 100-item test for grades 7, 8, and 9 evaluates health behaviors (25 items), attitudes (25 items), and knowledges (50 multiple choice items).

Kilander, H. Frederick. Information Test on Biological Aspects of Human Reproduction. Staten Island, New York: The author, Wagner College, 1958. (Mimeographed)

This 33-question multiple choice test is for junior high school through college levels. Norms are available. Single copies may be obtained free from the author.

_____. Nutrition Information Test. Staten Island, New York: The author, Wagner College, 4th edition, 1959. (Mimeographed)

This 33-question multiple choice test is for junior high school through college levels. Norms are available. Single copies may be obtained free from the author.

_____. Stimulants and Depressants Information Test. Staten Island, New York: The author, Wagner College, 2nd edition, 1958. (Mimeographed)	This 33-question multiple choice test is for junior high school through college levels. Norms are available. Single copies may be obtained free from the author.
_____. Tuberculosis Information Test. Staten Island, New York: The author, Wagner College, 3rd edition, 1957. (Mimeographed).	This 20-question multiple choice test is for junior high school through college levels. Norms are available. Single copies may be obtained free from the author.
Lawrence, Trudys. Getting Along: Grades 7, 8, 9. Temple City, California: The author, 6117 North Rosemead Boulevard, 1964.	This instrument, for the evaluation of emotional health, consists of 45 situation-response items with multiple choice answers. Original line drawings are used to illustrate the two forms of the test. Norms (3114 pupils) and other information are available in an accompanying Teacher's Manual.
Shaw, John H. and Maurice E. Troyer. Health Education Test: Knowledge and Application. Chicago: Psychometric Affiliates, Form A revised 1956; Form B revised, 1957.	For grades 7-12 and college freshman, this 100-item test has two forms consisting of multiple choice and true-false items. Knowledge and the application of knowledge are tested. Some physical education items are also included. Norms (based on over 6000 students in various sections of the United States) and a manual of directions are available.

Speer and Smith. Health Test. See page 2.

Thompson, Clem W. Thompson Smoking and Tobacco Knowledge Test. See page 7.

Veenker, C. Harold. A Health Knowledge Test for the Seventh Grade. Lafayette, Indiana: The author, Purdue University, 1957.

Two test forms, each consisting of 70 multiple choice items, were constructed. Printed forms and a test manual are available from the author.

Refer to: Veenker, C. Harold. "Health Knowledge Test for the Seventh Grade," Research Quarterly, 30:338-48, October, 1959.

SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Dearborn. College Health Knowledge Test. See page 8.

Johns, Edward B. and Warren L. Juhnke. Health Practice Inventory. Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, revised, 1952.

Thirteen health areas are represented in the statements included in this 100-item inventory which appraises the health practices of senior high students, college students, and adults. A manual of directions and norms for senior high and college are available.

Kilander, H. Frederick. See pages 3 and 4.

LeMaistre, E. Harold and Marion B. Pollock. Health Behavior Inventory. Monterey, California: California Test Bureau, 1963.

This 75-item inventory, for senior high school students, consists of problem-type items based upon situations met by students of this age.

McHugh, Gelolo. Sex Knowledge Inventory. Durham, North Carolina: Family Life Publications, Inc., Form Y, 1955.

Form Y of this inventory measures understanding of the human reproduction system and vocabulary relating to sex. It is suggested that this form could be used at high school, college, and adult levels. An instructor's manual is available.

New York State Council on Health and Safety Education. Health Knowledge Examination for the Secondary Level. Developed by a committee of the Council, 1962.

This test consists of 80 multiple choice items. Sample test copies may be obtained from John S. Sinacore, State University College of Education, Cortland, New York.

Shaw and Troyer. Health Education Test: Knowledge and Application. See page 4.

Test Your A.Q. (Alcohol Quotient). 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago: American Medical Association, Committee on Medicolegal Problems, (n.d.).

This is a 20-question true-false test which provides a basis for a good discussion at the senior high and college levels.

Thompson, Clem W. Thompson Smoking and Tobacco Knowledge Test. Mankato, Minnesota: The author, Mankato State College, 1963.

This 25-item multiple choice test was constructed from the concepts which had previously been established by experts as the most important facts in the physiological, psychological, and socio-economic areas of smoking and tobacco. The word difficulty of the test was established and found suitable at or above the seventh grade level.

Refer to: Thompson, Clem W. "Thompson Smoking and Tobacco Knowledge Test." Research Quarterly, 35:60-68, March, 1964.

COLLEGE

Bridges, A. Frank. Health Knowledge Test for College Freshmen. Chicago: Psychometric Affiliates, 1956.

This 100-item multiple choice test measures knowledge in thirteen health areas. Norms (based on over 3,000 college freshmen from seventeen states) and a manual of directions are available.

Crawford, Marilyn. Madison Health Knowledge Test. Harrisonburg, Virginia: The author, Madison College, 1964.

This 100-item multiple choice test was designed to measure knowledge in 11 health areas. T-scores and percentiles, based on 1600 test scores, are available. The college population upon which norms are based was largely freshman, female, and from the state of Virginia.

Dearborn, Terry H. College Health Knowledge Test. Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, revised, 1959.

One hundred multiple choice items test knowledge in 11 health areas. Norms and a manual of directions are available. Although designed for the college level, this test is said to be suitable for senior high schools offering a full semester course in personal hygiene.

Gaines, Josephine. Student Self-Appraisal Inventory of Interests and Estimated Knowledge in Major Health Education Areas. Seattle, Washington: The author, Department of Physical Education for Women, University of Washington, revised, 1961. (Mimeographed).

Although useful primarily in planning content in the college health education course, the knowledge portion of this inventory could be used in evaluating the change in extent of knowledge following teaching in specific health areas. The complete inventory is published in the Instructor's Manual for Health for Effective Living, third edition, by Edward B. Johns, Wilfred C. Sutton, and Lloyd E. Webster, McGraw-Hill, 1962.

Johns and Juhnke. Health Practice Inventory. See page 5.

Junior College Health Knowledge Test. Los Angeles: Los Angeles City Schools, revised, 1957.

This 100-item multiple choice test covers 11 areas of health instruction. The test was prepared by a committee of junior college health education personnel in cooperation with the Los Angeles City Schools. Address inquiries to Supervisor of Health Education, P.O. Box 3307, Terminal Annex, Los Angeles 54, California.

Kilander, H. Frederick. Kilander Health Knowledge Test for College Students. East Orange, New Jersey: The author, 33 Colonial Terrace, 4th edition, 1961.

This instrument, designed mainly for college students, consists of 100 multiple choice items representing nine areas of health knowledge. Norms are available.

_____. See pages 3 and 4.

Leonard, Margaret L. and Clark W. Horton. An Inventory of Certain Practices on Health. Sacramento: California State Department of Education, 1949.

This inventory was developed for use at the college level by the California Community Health Education Project. Its 88 statements can be used to study actual health behaviors from the standpoint of the students' practices and also from the standpoint of the extent to which certain illnesses or health problems become a part of the pattern of behavior. An instruction manual is available.

_____. An Inventory of Points of View Related to Health. Sacramento, California, State Department of Education, 1949.

This inventory, developed for college students by the California Community Health Education Project, consists of 109 statements which provide an opportunity for determining student attitudes on individual and public health.

_____. Reactions to Certain Situations Related to the Health of Elementary School Children. Sacramento, California: State Department of Education, 1949.

This situation-response type inventory was designed to be used with pre-service or in-service teachers at the elementary level. Consisting of 102 items, it explores opinions concerning the role of the teacher in the school health program. An instruction manual is available.

McHugh. Sex Knowledge Inventory. See page 6.

Meise, William C. A Scale for the Measurement of Attitudes Toward Healthful Living. The author: Slippery Rock State College, Slippery Rock, Pennsylvania, 1962.

This Likert-type scale consists of 100 items and was constructed to evaluate opinions in twelve health areas. Consult the author about quantity purchases.

Reid, Carmen Patricia. Health Behavior Inventory (College Level). Monterey, California: California Test Bureau, publication in process.

This test consists of descriptions of a number of health problems on which 100 multiple-choice test items are based.

Shaw and Troyer. Health Education Test: Knowledge and Application. See page 4.

Test Your A.Q. (Alcohol Quotient). See page 6.

Thompson, Clem W. Thompson Smoking and Tobacco Knowledge Test. See page 6.

PART II

Theses, Dissertations, and Periodical References

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Brown, Irene Lou C. An Appraisal of the Effectiveness of Dental Health Education in Selected Religious Sponsored Schools. Master's thesis, University of California, Los Angeles, 1959.

A thirty-one item Dental Health Practices Inventory for grades 1-4 was developed as a part of this study. Many of the items are illustrated, and all are answered by underlining a phrase indicating the respondent's habitual actions.

Dzenowagis, Joseph G. A Determination of the Prevalence of Certain Harmful Health and Safety Misconceptions Among Fifth and Sixth Grade School Children. Doctoral dissertation, Boston University, Boston, 1953.

An instrument, consisting of 216 misconceptions, was constructed to determine the prevalence of misconceptions in this group.

Refer to: Dzenowagis, Joseph G., Joseph Borozne, and Leslie W. Irwin. "The Prevalence of Certain Harmful Health and Safety Misconceptions Among Prospective Elementary Teachers," The Research Quarterly, 26:44-48, March, 1955.

_____, and Leslie W. Irwin. "The Prevalence of Certain Harmful Health and Safety Misconceptions Among Fifth and Sixth Grade Children," The Research Quarterly, 25:150-63, May, 1954.

_____, Patricia V. McPherson, and Leslie W. Irwin. "Harmful Health and Safety Misconceptions of a Group of Tenth-Grade Girls," The Journal of School Health, 24:240-45, November, 1954. (Same instrument as above.)

_____. "Prevalence of Certain Dangerous Safety Misconceptions Among a Group of Sixth Grade Children." The Journal of School Health, 33:26-32, January, 1963.

Using a variation of the true-false type of question, a 50-item safety inventory was developed. Students responded to the test items by answering "true," "probably true," "false," "don't know," or "don't understand."

Klein, Walter C. A Health Knowledge and Understanding Test for Fifth Grade Pupils. Doctoral dissertation, Indiana University, Bloomington, 1958.

This test has two forms and is composed of 60 best-answer type items. Norms and T-scores are developed.

Refer to: Klein, Walter C. "Development of a Health Knowledge and Understanding Test for 5th Grade Pupils," The Research Quarterly, 32:530-37, December, 1961.

Lawrence, Trudys. Appraising the Emotional Health Knowledge of A5 Pupils. Independent study, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, 1962.

The appraisal instrument, Getting Along, is a situation-response emotional health test. It consists of 29 illustrated multiple-choice items, and is available from the author, 6117 North Rosemead Blvd., Temple City, California.

Lohr, Ruth Stillman. The Construction of a Health Knowledge Test for the Upper Elementary Grades. Master's thesis, University of California, Los Angeles, 1961.

Fourteen health areas, determined by an analysis of current elementary health textbooks, are included in this fifty-item multiple-choice test. The resulting instrument proved to be valid, reliable, objective, and practical to administer.

Miller, Ben W. "Skill Tests for Pedal Pushers." Safety Education, 41:23-28, March, 1962.

Twelve performance tests are designed to measure skill on a bicycle. Skills tested include balance, pedaling, braking, hand signaling, dismounting, and fine control. Reprints of the article may be obtained from the National Safety Council.

Dalis, Gus Thomas. Development and Application of a New Health Education Appraisal Instrument. Master's thesis, University of California, Los Angeles, 1961.

This instrument was designed to evaluate the effectiveness with which the objectives of a health education course have been met. By checking an inventory, students were asked to indicate what they had learned in a variety of health areas, and whether they believed additional instruction would be helpful. Although not suitable for individual student grading purposes, this instrument might be helpful in determining the general level of knowledge of a freshman or sophomore group.

Douglas, Phyllis L. A Determination of the Prevalence of Certain Harmful Safety Misconceptions Among Seventh and Eighth Grade Pupils. Doctoral dissertation, Boston University, Boston, 1961.

This instrument consists of 200 statements of misconceptions which were validated by 20 safety experts. Previous studies, textbooks, articles, television and other sources were used in the development of the statements.

Drake, Florence Katherine. An Evaluation Instrument for Appraising Student Progress in Tuberculosis Education for Grades 7-8-9. Master's thesis, University of California, Los Angeles, 1960.

This sixty-item inventory is designed to measure health knowledge, attitudes, and behavior in the area of tuberculosis and respiratory disease education. Test items are related to nine different health areas.

Fulton, Martin William. A Traffic Safety Attitude Scale for 9th Grade Students. Doctoral dissertation, Indiana University, Bloomington. (Completion anticipated in 1965.)

This attitude scale consists of situation-response attitude statements (designed with a stem and alternatives). Two forms (one for each sex) will be developed.

Harrison, Price E., Jr. A Determination of the Prevalence of Certain Harmful Health Misconceptions Among Junior High School Students Attending Public Schools in Metropolitan Areas. Doctoral dissertation, Boston University, Boston, 1962.

Two 90-item forms of a Health Knowledge Inventory were constructed, each form consisting of 70 harmful health misconceptions and 20 true concepts.

Refer to: Harrison, Price E., Jr. and Leslie W. Irwin. "Certain Harmful Health Misconceptions of Junior High School Students attending Public Schools in Metropolitan Areas," The Research Quarterly, 35:491-96, December, 1964.

Lowell, Bernard. Television Health Advertising and Its Relationship to Health Attitudes as Measured by a Sentence Completion Test. Doctoral dissertation, University of Maryland, College Park,1962.

In order to determine the above relationships, a sentence completion test was developed and used at the ninth grade level. Sentence stems are related to products dealing with relief from pain and tension, products dealing with food and nutrition, and products dealing with the prevention aspects of health.

Lundh, Ina Joanna. The Development of an Instrument for Appraising Dental Health Knowledges, Attitudes, and Practices of Junior High School Students. Master's thesis, University of California, Los Angeles, 1957.

Textbooks, dental health teaching outlines, and other tests and inventories were used in the development of this reliable and valid instrument. The inventory contains 15 practice items, 25 attitude items, and 30 multiple choice knowledge items.

Mayshark, Cyrus. A Health and Safety Attitude Scale for the Seventh Grade. Doctoral dissertation, Indiana University, Bloomington, 1954.

Two forms, consisting of 60 situation-response, multiple choice items, were developed.

Refer to: Mayshark, Cyrus. "A Health and Safety Attitude Scale for the Seventh Grade," The Research Quarterly, 27:52-59, March, 1956.

Myers, Frank H. A Safety Attitude Scale for the Seventh Grade. Doctoral dissertation, Indiana University, Bloomington, 1955.

Two test forms were constructed, each consisting of 60 situation-response multiple-choice items.

Refer to: Myers, Frank H. "Safety Attitude Scale for the Seventh Grade." The Research Quarterly, 29:320-32, October, 1958.

Poole. A Health Knowledge Test for High School. See page 21.

Sallak, V. J. A Study of Smoking Practices of Selected Groups of Junior and Senior High School Students in Public Schools in Erie County (Exclusive of the City of Buffalo). Doctoral dissertation, State University of New York, Buffalo, 1960.

The Smoking Habits Questionnaire, developed for use in this study, was chiefly concerned with the extent of the respondent's use of tobacco and the form of the tobacco smoked. Additional questions made inquiry about parental smoking practices and the respondent's other health habits. Single sample copies may be obtained from the author at the Buffalo and Erie County Tuberculosis Association, 766 Ellicott Street, Buffalo, New York.

Refer to: Sallak, V. J. "A Study of Smoking Practices of Selected Groups of Junior and Senior High School Students in Public Schools in Erie County, N.Y." The Journal of School Health, 31:307-14, November, 1961.

Stradtman, Alan Dickie. Understanding of Some Junior High School Pupils in Some Aspects of Family Health Education. Doctoral dissertation, University of California, Los Angeles, 1964.

A test of sex knowledge and a family health education inventory were developed for use in this study.

Wilkes, Dorothy Jane. An Analysis of Health Practices of Junior High School Pupils with Implications for School Health Instruction. Master's thesis, University of California, Los Angeles, 1960.

Nine different health areas were included in the construction of this valid and reliable 56-item inventory. All items are of the multiple choice type.

SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Augustin, Wilbert Raymond. The Construction and Standardization of Two Alternate Forms of a Health Knowledge Test for Use in the Public Senior High Schools of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Doctoral dissertation, Temple University, Philadelphia, 1959.

Two parallel forms, each consisting of 75 multiple choice items, were constructed. Accepted standards for validity and reliability were met. Norms were set up in the form of percentile ranks for each form by grade level and sex. The School District of Philadelphia is currently using a 120-item form of these tests.

Briney, Kenneth L. A Study of Selected Students, Grade 12, Relating Knowledge of Behavior in Regard to Smoking. Doctoral dissertation, University of California, Berkeley, 1964.

This 66-item multiple choice examination tests knowledge of the effects of smoking. Test content includes the following subject areas: cancer (major emphasis), longevity, physiology, composition of cigarette smoke, and heart disease and other diseases except cancer. A nine-item behavior questionnaire is also included.

Charlson, Vernon Rudolph. The Need for Family Life Education on the Secondary School Level. Doctoral dissertation, Indiana University, Bloomington, 1963.

This test instrument, for the twelfth grade, was designed to determine the student's attitude toward "my need to learn about this."

Dalis. Development and Application of a New Health Education Appraisal Instrument. See page 15.

Dent, Bertly E. An Analysis of Health and Safety Knowledge and Selected Health and Safety Practices of the Boys and Girls of the Mobridge Senior High School. Master's thesis, State University of South Dakota, Vermillion, 1959.

An objective checklist-type questionnaire, consisting of 200 selected health and safety questions, was developed. Nine health areas are covered by the questions which ask for "yes" or "no" answers.

Dzenowagis, McPherson, and Irwin. Harmful Health and Safety Misconceptions of a Group of Tenth-Grade Girls. See page 13.

Edwards, Ralph. A Guide to the Development of Attitudes in School Health Instruction. Doctoral dissertation, Teacher's College, Columbia University, New York, 1959.

Twenty health situations are described and each is followed by five statements of the "What would you do" or "How would you feel" type. Students indicate the strength of their agreement or disagreement toward each of the statements. Some of the health topics included are the effects of smoking, fads and superstitions, approach to parenthood, communicable disease, and numerous others.

Poole, Richard D. A Health Knowledge Test for High School. Doctoral dissertation, Indiana University, Bloomington, 1959.

Two test forms, each consisting of 72 best answer type items, were developed. Percentile and T-score norms are available.

Sallak, V. J. A Study of Smoking Practices of Selected Groups of Junior and Senior High School Students in Public Schools in Erie County (Exclusive of the City of Buffalo). See page 18.

Smith, Bryan C. A Study of the Venereal Disease Knowledge Held by Promiscuous and Non-Promiscuous Teenagers 15-18 Years of Age in Oregon. Master's thesis, University of Oregon, Eugene, 1960.

An objective test, consisting of 77 items, was developed to provide a valid and reliable test for the evaluation of venereal disease knowledge held by 15-18 year old students.

Vencel, Steve A. Venereal Disease Education in Indiana Secondary Schools. Doctoral dissertation, Indiana University, Bloomington. (Completion anticipated in 1965.)

A 75-item multiple choice test is designed for use in grades 9-12. Thirty test items are concerned with venereal disease; 45 with other diseases.

COLLEGE

Adelson, Sheldon. Evaluation of College and University Student Knowledge and Use of Health Services and Facilities. Master's thesis, University of Wisconsin, Madison, 1963.

This test consists of one form, with 131 multiple choice items.

Borozne, Joseph. A Determination of the Prevalence of Certain Harmful Health and Safety Misconceptions Among Freshman Prospective Elementary School Teachers Attending Teachers Colleges in New England. Doctoral dissertation, Boston University, Boston, 1957.

An instrument, consisting of 130 misconceptions, was constructed to determine the prevalence of misconceptions.

Refer to: Borozne, Joseph and Leslie Irwin. "Prevalence of Certain Harmful Health Misconceptions Among Prospective Elementary School Teachers," The Research Quarterly, 31:387-91, October, 1960.

Carr, Wilbur Lloyd. The Development of an Instrument to Appraise the Effectiveness of the College Requirement in Health Education. Doctoral dissertation, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, 1956.

The "College Freshman Health Inventory" consists of two parts, each containing 50 statements. Part one, the Health Attitude Inventory, is responded to in terms of the degree of agreement or disagreement with each statement. The second part, the Health Knowledge Inventory, consists of true and false statements. Eleven different health areas are represented in the test items.

Dzenowagis, Borozne, and Irwin. The Prevalence of Certain Harmful Health and Safety Misconceptions Among Prospective Elementary Teachers.
See page 12.

Gist, Annie L. Health Misconceptions Subscribed to by Freshmen in Selected Negro Colleges. Doctoral dissertation, New York University, New York, 1956.

A Health Information Test, consisting of 76 true and 24 false statements, was developed to measure health misconceptions.

Lyons, Marjory D. Analysis of Health Knowledge of College Women. Doctoral dissertation, The State University of Iowa, Iowa City, 1961.

The 54-item multiple choice test developed in this study is valid and reliable for college women in mi dwest liberal arts colleges. Sample copies are available from the author at Ripon College, Ripon, Wisconsin.

Richardson, Charles Everett. Three Test Instruments for Measuring Health Attitudes of College Students. Doctoral dissertation, University of California, Los Angeles, 1959.

This set of 51 incomplete sentences, to be completed by students, could be used to determine beliefs, attitudes, and feelings. Course content and/or class discussions could be based on this test.

Refer to: Richardson, Charles E. "A Sentence Completion Health Attitudes Test for College Students," The Journal of School Health, 30:32-35, January, 1960.

Richardson, Jack James. A Study Showing Relationships in Attitudes of College Students and Their Parents Toward Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages. Doctoral dissertation, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, 1964.

This is a 21-item Thurstone attitude scale with the consumption of alcoholic beverages as the psychological object. Two test forms were developed.

Scahill, Jeannette Lois. Effects of Secondary School Health Instruction on the Health Knowledge of College Freshmen. Doctoral dissertation, The State University of Iowa, Iowa City, 1963.

Nine content areas were included in the development of the 85-item multiple choice "College Health Knowledge Inventory" used in this study with freshmen women.

Segal, Zev. A Comparison of Sex Education Attitudes of Graduate Students in Elementary Education and Graduate Students in Secondary Education. Doctoral dissertation, New York University, New York, 1962.

Following a review of the college textbooks in health, family life, and sex education, a Likert-type scale consisting of 80 items was constructed. Eleven different areas of sex education were represented in the scale.

Serdula, George. Standardization of a First Aid Knowledge Test for College Students. Doctoral dissertation, Indiana University, Bloomington, 1957.

Two test forms, each consisting of 75 multiple choice items, were developed. Sample tests and norms (developed primarily for Indiana) are available from the author at St. Cloud State College, St. Cloud, Minnesota.

Southworth, Warren H. An Inventory of Student Information About Health Services and Facilities. Research Project, Health Education Section, American College Health Association, 1964.

This inventory consists of 76 multiple choice items suitable for use with college and university students. Publication in the Journal of the American College Health Association is due in 1965.

_____. An Inventory of Student Use of Health Services and Facilities. Research project, Health Education Section, American College Health Association, 1964.

This inventory consists of 75 multiple choice items suitable for determining the behavior of college and university students in relation to health service use. Publication in the Journal of the American College Health Association is due in 1965.

Yancey, Maude J. A Study of Some Health Misconceptions of Prospective Teachers in Negro Colleges of North Carolina. Doctoral dissertation, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, 1952.

A true-false type of checklist, covering a variety of health areas, was developed.